

Inauguration of the Twenty-seventh President

It Will Be a More Imposing and Costly Function Than Any of Its Predecessors

FROM present indications it is apparent that there will be no falling off in the inaugural celebration this year. Although he never led a charge of rough riders and has no actual right to sing "Cheer Up, Comrades," Mr. Taft will be honored by an attendance at the inaugural ceremonies of as great a military force as that which marched in parade behind President Roosevelt. In keeping with the essentially peaceful and civic character of the incoming president, the industrial and civilian features of the parade of next March 4 will be far more extensive and imposing than ever before.

The program of the inaugural period is divided into five important features and some others of a lesser degree of interest—first, the imposing military division of the parade, which has been arranged on a big scale by Major General J. Franklin Bell, who is grand marshal; second, the civic organization division of the parade, with Major Thomas P. Morgan, chairman of the

The joint committee of the two houses of congress purposes to make the ceremonies attending the actual inauguration of President Taft and Vice President Sherman as solemn and dignified as befits so important an event. Joy and music and the spirit of festivity will mark the inaugural parade, and the scenes along the streets will be as brilliant as ever, but in the capitol and on the inaugural stand erected on its east front solemnity and dignity will dominate. The details are already perfected, and every official and every employee understands the part he is to play.

The senate will complete the work of the last session of the Sixtieth congress about 10:30 a. m. on March 4 and will then take a recess so that the scenery may be set for the important act in the great drama of the republic so soon to take place. Shortly before noon the vice president will call the senate to order. The secretary of the senate will announce the arrival of the speaker and the house of representa-

and remain standing until the person announced is seated.

Mr. Fairbanks' Valedictory. When all the dignitaries have arrived the vice president will deliver his valedictory and will then call to the rostrum James S. Sherman, to whom he will administer the oath of the vice president of the United States, after which he will declare the senate adjourned without day. Having been sworn, Mr. Sherman will ascend the rostrum and, taking the gavel, will call the senate to order for the new session and will ask that new members of the senate come forward and take the oath of office. Presumably there will be sixteen new faces in the senate. Each new senator, accompanied by his colleague, will step forward and take the oath. This done, the entire assemblage will proceed to the inaugural stand.

The sergeants-at-arms of the senate and the house will lead the stately procession. This is an innovation, as heretofore it has been led by the marshals of the supreme court and of the District of Columbia. Those present in the senate chamber will fall into line in the same order in which they entered the senate, and the entire company will march to the inaugural stand.

The troops gathered in front of the stand will present arms as the president and the president elect appear at the main door of the capitol, and when they have arrived at the front of the stand Chief Justice Fuller will step forward and administer to Mr. Taft the oath of office, following which the new president will deliver his inaugural address, which is understood to be unusually brief. From the stand the president will descend a flight of steps to his carriage and drive immediately to the White House, where he may snatch a brief luncheon before taking his place in the stand.

There will be a slight change this year in the order of the progress of the president, the president elect and the vice president and the vice president elect to the capitol. In view of the close relations of Senator Lodge to the president he will ride in the carriage with the president and the president elect, as will also Senator Knox, who as chairman of the committee on arrangements is the personal escort of the executive. The vice president will have as escort Senator Bacon and Representatives Burke and Gaines, while the vice president elect will be accompanied by Senator Frye, the president pro tempore of the senate, and Representative Young. Heretofore only one senator has accompanied the two chief figures in the ceremonies.

Ball a National Function.

Always a pleasing and picturesque feature, it is proposed to make the inaugural ball of 1909 something more—a great national function of supreme interest and significance. It will take the form of a reception by President Taft and Vice President Sherman to the country at large. Each state in the Union will be officially represented on the floor by one of its distinguished sons, whose mission it will be to cooperate officially in the presentation of the visitors from here, there and everywhere to the great men of the nation who will be in attendance.

Gist Blair, whose father, Montgomery Blair, was postmaster general in the cabinet of President Lincoln, is chairman of the committee in charge of the inaugural ball and has so planned the event as to bring the entire Union through the forty-six states into direct and active participation in the function.

"Washington is a national city, a city belonging to the country," Chairman Blair said in discussing the ball arrangements. "It is our desire that all who come to the inauguration—and there promises to be the biggest attendance in the history of these affairs—should feel that in coming to the national capital they are coming to their own city."

"The ball will be essentially and distinctively national. A representative from each state has been designated as a member of the inaugural ball committee. These gentlemen will know many of the people who come from their respective states and will see that they are properly introduced to the statesmen and their wives and other distinguished visitors. Thus it is hoped to bring the forty-six states into close touch with the national capital on this memorable occasion."

tives, and they will file into the senate chamber and take the places assigned to them. Next in order will come the supreme court of the United States, headed by Chief Justice Fuller, and then the ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary of the foreign nations. Following the heads of the diplomatic corps will come the heads of the executive departments, who will take their places immediately back of the seats assigned to the chief figures in the drama.

Following the cabinet, the vice president elect will be formally announced and will enter, accompanied by his escort—Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, and Representative Young. "The president elect" will be the next announcement, and William H. Taft, accompanied by Senators Knox and Lodge, will enter, and finally the president of the United States will enter alone. At each announcement the entire assemblage will rise

committee, in charge as marshal; third, the great display of fireworks on the White lot, just in front of the White House, in combination with the illumination of the streets of Washington through the downtown section, the dome of the United States capitol and the Washington monument, and a drill and display of pyrotechnics by the Republican Flambeau club of Minneapolis; fourth, the inaugural ball in the pension building, the biggest brick structure in the world; fifth, the forenoon parade of the American veteran soldiers and sailors of the G. A. R., the United Spanish War Veterans and the Army and Navy union, which will form the escort of honor for President Elect Taft and Vice President Elect Sherman from the White House to the capitol, where they will take the oath of office, preceding the big parade and other features.

Sailors and Marines.

The details of the big military parade have been worked out by Brigadier General John A. Johnson, chief of General Bell's staff, assisted by Major Samuel D. Sturgis, adjutant general, both regular army officers on duty at the war department. Here is the inaugural day program in a nutshell as prepared by them:

The morning escort of the president from the White House to the capitol at 10 a. m. by the veteran grand division; the exercises at the capitol on a stand accommodating 7,000 persons, concluding with the administration of the oath of office to the president and his address; the assembly of the military and grand division in the streets south and southeast of the civic grand division in the streets west and northwest of the capitol; the afternoon escort of the president by the military and civic grand divisions from the capitol to the White House at the conclusion of his inaugural address at about 1:20 p. m.; review of the military and civic grand divisions by the president from his stand in the court of honor in front of the White House from about 3 to 6 in the afternoon and the dismissal of the parade; the display of fireworks from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

In the military division there will be about 3,000 sailors and marines from the battleship fleet, fresh from its cruise around the world; the famous Philippine constabulary band, the midshipmen and cadets from the academies at Annapolis and West Point.



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WILLIAM H. TAFT, TWENTY-SEVENTH PRESIDENT.



LATEST TAFT FAMILY GROUP.

Presidential Inaugurations From Washington to Lincoln

All the Way From "Jeffersonian Simplicity" to the Pomp and State of Modern Times.

DURING the early years of the government, before the capitol was moved to Washington, the induction of a president, although a ceremony of great dignity and solemnity, was a very small and select affair.

In New York for nearly a fortnight preceding the great day of April 30, 1789, every tavern and boarding house had been thronged with visitors, and on the day before the inauguration every private house was filled with guests from all parts of the Union.

In the center of the procession, preceded by the senate and followed by representatives, walked George Washington. On reaching Federal hall the troops formed a line on each side of the way, through which the president, with his attendants, was conducted to

tol by the militia, and the ceremony took place in the senate chamber, which is now the supreme court room.

As the day for the second inauguration of James Monroe fell on Sunday, the ceremony took place the following day, Monday, March 5.

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated on March 4, 1825, and the day was one of great demonstration and display. President Monroe called at the residence of the president elect, who then resided on F street, opposite the Ebbitt House, and here they were joined by the military escort, and the procession, headed by the cavalry, moved at once to the capitol.

The inauguration of "Old Hickory" took place on March 4, 1829, and was a memorable one. The friends of President John Quincy Adams had

tive American citizen inaugurated president, for all the others had been born as British subjects.

A Notable Celebration. The inauguration of "Old Tippecanoe" was one of the greatest events that ever occurred in the national capital. After the furious campaign which preceded his election great crowds gathered in Washington to witness the inauguration.

Exactly one month after this President Harrison died, and on April 6 John Tyler took the oath of office before William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the District of Columbia.

It was a cold, rainy day when President Polk was inaugurated, but there was a long procession of the military as well as civic organizations.

Zachary Taylor had fine weather, unlimited noise and great ceremonies attending his inauguration. As the 4th fell on Sunday, he was inaugurated on Monday.

As President Taylor died on July 9, one year after his inauguration, Vice President Millard Fillmore took the oath of office on July 10 in the house of representatives.

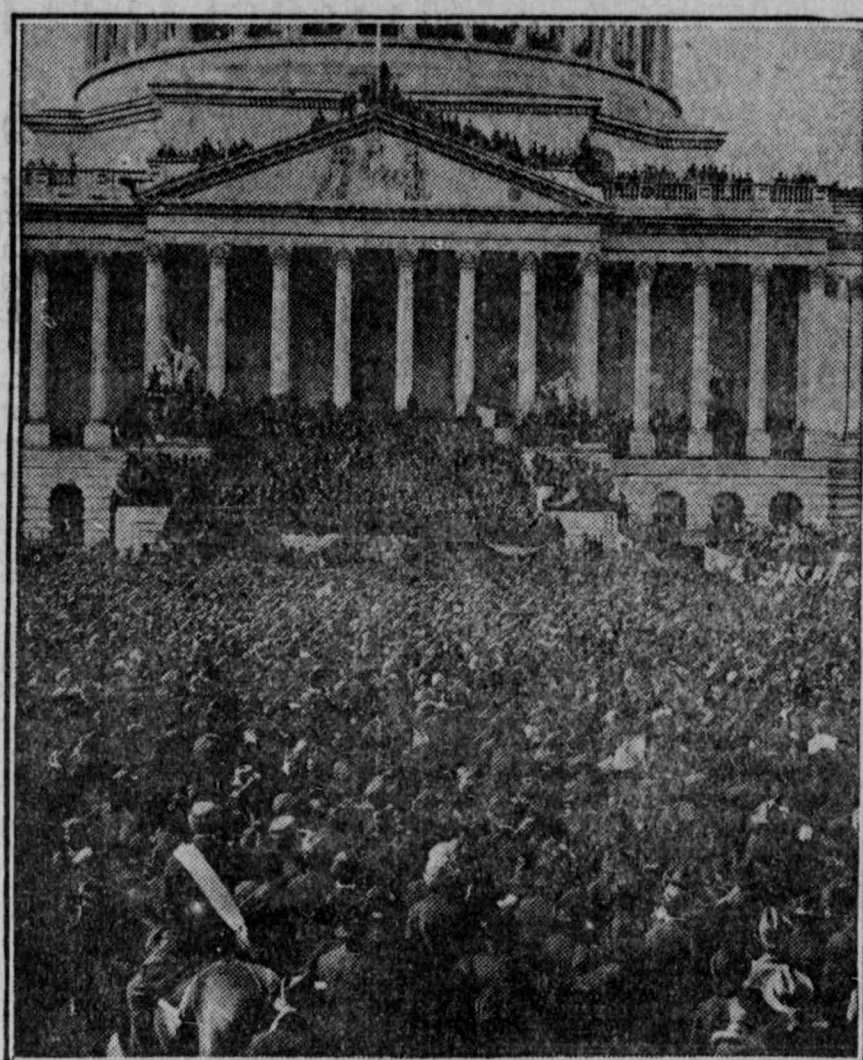
The inauguration of Franklin Pierce was unique in the fact that the vice president elect, William R. King, was not in Washington to be sworn into office, but was on a mission to Cuba and took the oath of office at a plantation on the hills above Matanzas at the same time President Elect Pierce was being sworn in in Washington. There was no inaugural ball.

The 4th of March, 1857, was a splendid day, and James Buchanan was inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony. After reaching the White House President Buchanan held a public reception and at night attended the inauguration ball, which was held in a building in Judiciary square erected for that purpose.

The Lincoln Festivities.

Abraham Lincoln had a bright, clear day for his first inauguration, but it rained and the streets were wet and muddy when he took his second oath of office. The martyr president went to the capitol from Springfield by way of Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and, although he was given receptions all along the way, when he reached Harrisburg, on account of threatened violence, it was thought best to change the plans, and he proceeded to Philadelphia in one of the public cars, and, arriving there at midnight, he entered the New York sleeper and passed through Baltimore undisturbed and arrived in Washington at 6:30 on the morning of Feb. 23. He remained at Willard's hotel until the inauguration day, when President Buchanan called for him, and in an open carriage the party proceeded to the capitol. In order to avoid threatened violence the president and president elect in their carriage were preceded by a company of infantry, double files of the District cavalry on either side and infantry and other military organizations following. In the long procession there was a large car or float representing the constitution and the Union, each state being represented by a little girl dressed in white. A battalion of District troops guarded the steps of the capitol. The ceremony of swearing in the vice president in the senate completed, the entire party marched to the east portico of the capitol, where the great scene of swearing in Abraham Lincoln took place.

The civil war was in progress when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated for the second time. There were evidences of the war everywhere, and gloom and sadness covered the whole land. The president went to the capitol early to sign bills, and therefore the parade marched down without him. The procession, however, was noteworthy.



INAUGURATION CROWD IN FRONT OF CAPITOL.

the chamber of the senate, where the representatives had assembled a few minutes before, and at the door the vice president received him and attended him to the chair.

The vice president then said, "Sir, the senate and the house of representatives are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the state of New York." The president answered, "I am ready to proceed." The vice president and the senators led the way, and followed by the representatives, Washington walked to the outside gallery, overlooking both Wall and Broad streets, which were filled with a sea of upturned faces. Washington's first official act was to attend service in old St. Paul's.

The second inauguration of President Washington took place in Independence hall, at Philadelphia, on March 4, 1792.

On March 4, 1797, John Adams was inaugurated president of the United States in the old statehouse at Philadelphia. Although the day was favorable, there was no parade or gathering of a large assemblage.

Although the generally accepted accounts of Jefferson's inauguration make it appear that he rode to the capitol on horseback without attendance and that the ceremony was of the simplest kind, a newspaper of the day states that "on this day President Elect Jefferson was escorted from his lodgings to the capitol by a body of militia and a procession of citizens."

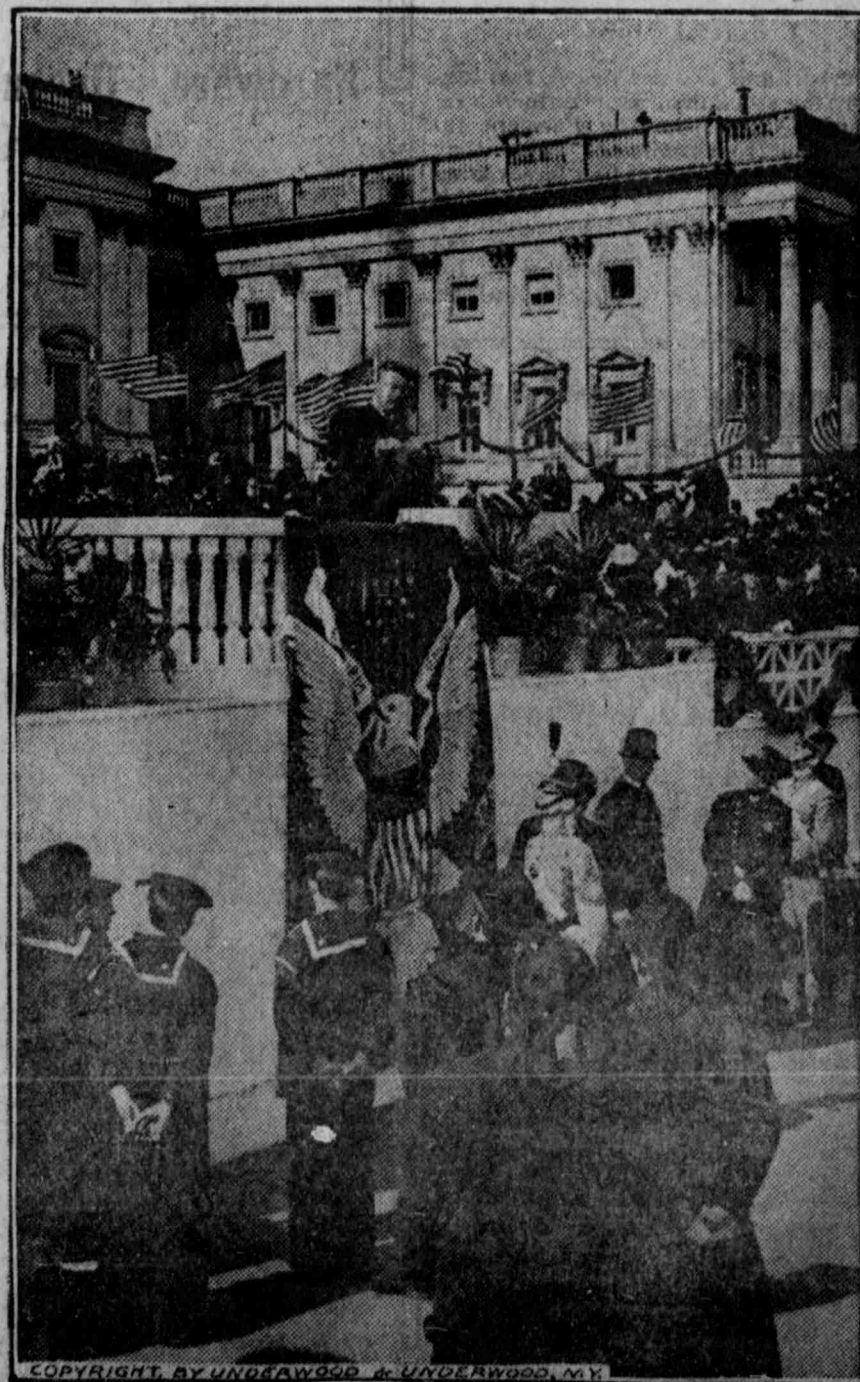
Jefferson's second inauguration on March 5, 1805, was simpler, if possible than his first.

A Ceremonious Occasion.

The inauguration of James Madison was the first ceremony which was made a great occasion. The day was ushered in by a federal salute, and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. So great was the crowd that the oath of office was administered in the old hall of representatives, now statutory hall, at the capitol. For the first time in the history of inaugurations the various branches of the government were ushered into the hall with ceremonious pomp and parade.

James Madison was inaugurated the second time on March 4, 1813. He had a military escort, and the ceremonies in the house of representatives were similar to those of his first inauguration. In the evening there was an inauguration ball at Davis' hotel, which is now the Metropolitan.

The 4th of March, 1817, was a beautiful day, and there was a large crowd to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The president elect and vice president elect left the private residence of President Monroe, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback. They were met at the capitol



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